

A CERVICAL EPIDURAL STEROID INJECTION is an outpatient procedure for treating neck, upper back, shoulder, and arm pain.

This information has been provided by your doctor so you can better understand this procedure. Your doctor will make the best recommendation for your specific needs.

This pamphlet is for general education only. Specific questions or concerns should always be directed to your doctor. Your doctor can explain possible risks or side effects.



CERVICAL EPIDURAL STEROID INJECTION

for Neck and Arm Pain



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An outpatient procedure for treating neck, upper back, shoulder and arm pain



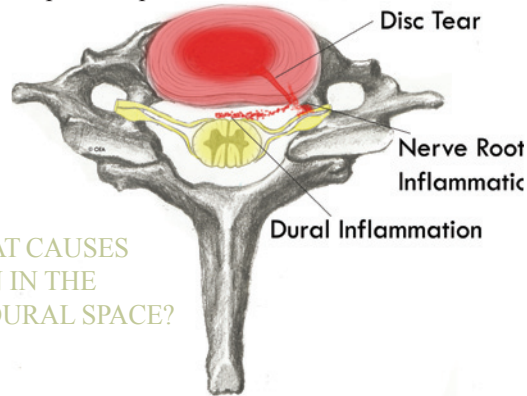
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Cervical Epidural Steroid Injection for Neck and Arm Pain

WHAT IS THE EPIDURAL SPACE?

The dura is a protective covering of the spinal cord and its nerves. The area surrounding the dura is the epidural space. In the neck, this space is called the cervical epidural space.



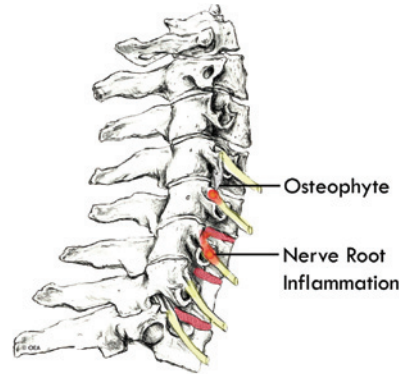
WHAT CAUSES PAIN IN THE EPIDURAL SPACE?

The cervical area of the spine has seven bones, called vertebrae. Soft discs between the vertebrae act as cushions, offering support and helping to control motion.

If a disc tears, chemicals inside may leak out, causing inflammation of nerve roots or the dura, and pain. A large tear may cause a disc to bulge, resulting in inflammation and pain. Bone spurs, called osteophytes, can also press against nerve roots and cause pain.

HOW DO I KNOW IF I HAVE DISC AND NERVE ROOT PAIN?

Your doctor can determine the cause of your pain. If you have pain in your neck or upper back when moving your head, it may be caused by disc or dural inflammation. Often, pain that travels to your arm when you move your head is caused by nerve root inflammation.



WHAT IS A CERVICAL EPIDURAL STEROID INJECTION?

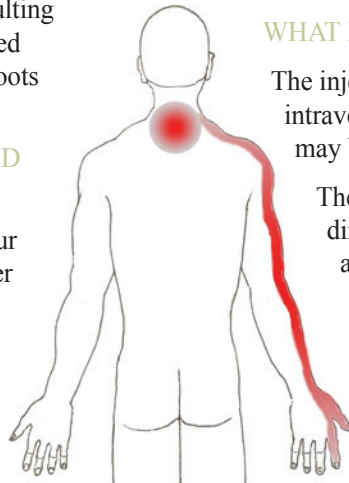
During this procedure, a local anesthetic (numbing medicine) and a corticosteroid (anti-inflammatory medicine) are injected into the epidural space to reduce inflammation. Your physician may inject into this space from behind. This is called an interlaminar injection. When your physician goes in from the side, it is called a transforaminal injection. If the needle is positioned next to an individual nerve root, it is called a selective nerve root block.

WHAT HAPPENS DURING AN INJECTION?

The injection may start with an IV (medicine given intravenously) to help you relax. A local anesthetic may be used to numb your skin.

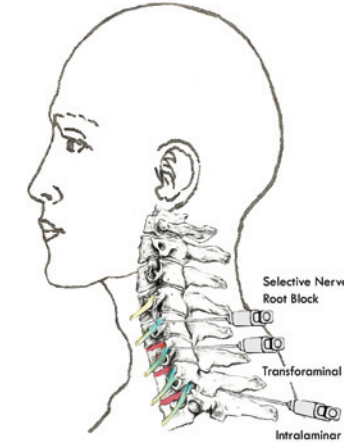
The doctor will then insert a thin needle directly into the epidural space. Fluoroscopy, a type of x-ray, may be used to ensure the safe and proper position of the needle. A dye may also be injected to make sure the needle is in the correct spot.

Once your physician is sure the needle is correctly placed, the medicine will be injected.



Common tests, such as MRIs, can show disc bulges and nerve root compression, but may not always show a torn and leaking disc. A cervical epidural injection can help to determine if disc problems, or dural or nerve root inflammation are causing your pain.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER AN INJECTION?



You will be monitored for up to 30 minutes after the injection. Before you leave, the clinic will give you discharge instructions as well as a pain diary. Keeping track of your pain helps the doctor know what the next step will be.

You may want to check for pain by moving your neck in

ways that hurt before the injection, but do not overdo it. You may feel immediate pain relief and numbness in your neck and arm for up to six hours after the injection. This means the medication has reached the right spot.

Your pain may return after this short pain-free period, or may even be a little worse for a day or two. This is normal. It may be caused by needle irritation or by the steroid itself. Steroids usually take two or three days to start working, but can take as long as a week.

You should be able to return to work the day after the injection, but always check with your doctor.

HOW LONG CAN I EXPECT PAIN RELIEF?

Depending on the amount of inflammation, an injection could offer several months of pain relief before further treatment is needed. For some, a single injection could result in long-term pain relief. If your pain is caused by injury to more than one area, only some of your symptoms will be helped by a single injection.